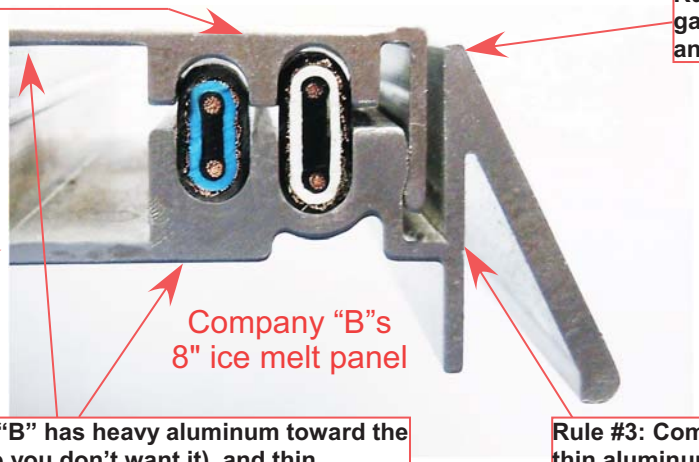
Compare Summit Ice Melt Systems' LT with Company "B"s "8" panel"

Rule #2: Company "B" has very poor heat conduction to upper melt surface due to little contact with heater cable. Note: NO heat transfers across this air gap between upper and lower panels.

Rule #2 and #4: Despite fully engaged interlock, air gaps are present around heaters and between upper and lower panels. Air gaps stop heat transfer.

Rule #1: Company "B" has more than 15 TIMES MORE heat-losing roof surface contact.



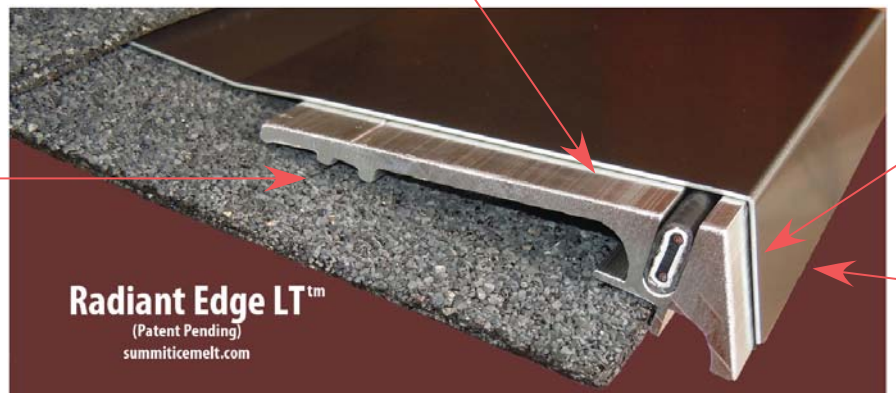
Rule #1: Company "B" has heavy aluminum toward the roof surface (where you don't want it), and thin aluminum across the top (where you need it).

Rule #3: Company "B" has a long, inefficient path across thin aluminum to heat the drip edge.

Summit's LT top surface has efficient, direct heat transfer from the heater cable. It has up to twice as thick top surface for optimal heat conduction.

Summit's LT has efficient, direct heat transfer to the drip edge and to the top melt surface.

Summit's LT's remarkable, robust design enables complete support with less than 6.5% of Company "B"s panel.



Summit's LT has a beautiful, waterproof aluminum cover with a premium, Kynar-500 finish.

Other comparisons:

Criteria:	Summit's LT	Company "B"	Notes
Paint Finish	Kynar-500	Powder Coat	Powder coats chip and fade. Kynar-500 has 40-year warranty
Installation	Fast	Slow	Company "B" requires tedious pre-drilling for fasteners, twice as much cable to feed
Circuit Lengths	225% further with LT		When Company "B" uses 10 watt cable
	78% further with LT		When Company "B" uses 6 watt cable

NOTE: Circuit lengths are limited by amount of amperage draw. Less draw means fewer circuits required and less energy consumption.

summit
ICE MELT SYSTEMS
Thermodynamics analyzed. Applied.™
2911 Lake Forest Road - P.O. Box 6928
Tahoe City, CA 96145-6928
Ph: 530-583-8888 - Fax: 530-583-7777
summiticemelt.com